

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
FORT LAUDERDALE DIVISION

CASE NO.:

HOWARD COHAN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF SOUGHT

17TH STREET HOTEL OPERATIONS, LLC,
a Foreign Limited Liability Company,
d/b/a RENAISSANCE FORT LAUDERDALE
HOTEL,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, HOWARD COHAN (“Plaintiff”), by and through undersigned counsel, hereby files this Complaint and sues 17TH STREET HOTEL OPERATIONS, LLC, a Foreign Limited Liability Company, d/b/a RENAISSANCE FORT LAUDERDALE HOTEL (“Defendant”), for declaratory and injunctive relief, attorneys’ fees, expenses and costs (including, but not limited to, court costs and expert fees) pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182 et. seq., and the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a complaint for breach of contract and injunctive relief seeking enforcement of the Settlement Agreement and Release (copy attached as Exhibit A) reached in the case of HOWARD COHAN v. 17TH STREET HOTEL OPERATIONS, LLC, 0:19-CV-62471-DPG (S.D. Fla.) (dismissed by order upon settlement) which arose out of Plaintiff’s claim of discrimination caused by certain barriers encountered by Plaintiff on Defendant’s property that prevented Plaintiff

from the full and equal enjoyment of a place of public accommodation in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

2. This Court is vested with original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 for Plaintiff's claims arising under Title 42 U.S.C. §12182 et. seq., based on Defendant's violations of Title III of the ADA. *See also* 28 U.S.C. §§2201 and 2202 as well as the 2010 ADA Standards.

3. Venue is proper in this Court, Fort Lauderdale Division, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(B) and the Internal Operating Procedures for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in that all events giving rise to the lawsuit occurred in Broward County, Florida.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff, HOWARD COHAN is a resident of the state of Florida residing in Palm Beach County, Florida, and is otherwise *sui juris*.

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant is the lessee, operator, owner and/or lessor of the Real Property, which is subject to this lawsuit, and is located at 1617 SE 17th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33316 ("Premises") and is the owner of the improvements where the Premises is located.

6. Defendant is authorized to conduct, and is in fact conducting, business within the state of Florida.

7. Plaintiff is an individual with numerous permanent disabilities including severe spinal stenosis of the lumbar spine with spondylolisthesis; severe spinal stenosis of the cervical spine with nerve root compromise on the right side; a non-union fracture of the left acromion

(shoulder); a labral tear of the left shoulder; a full thickness tear of the right rotator cuff; a right knee medial meniscal tear; a repaired ACL and bilateral meniscal tear of the left knee; and severe basal joint arthritis of the left thumb. The above listed permanent disabilities and symptoms cause sudden onsets of severe pain and substantially limit Plaintiff's major life activities. As such, Plaintiff suffered from a "qualified disability" under the ADA. 42 U.S.C § 12101, *et seq.*

8. On April 9, 2019 and May 14, 2019, Plaintiff visited Defendant's Premises. At the time of Plaintiff's visit to the Premises on April 9, 2019 and May 14, 2019, Plaintiff required the use of fully accessible restrooms and fully accessible paths of travel into and throughout the facility. Plaintiff personally visited the Premises, but was denied full and equal access and full and equal enjoyment of the facilities, services, goods, and amenities within the Premises, even though he was a "bona fide patron".

9. Defendant's Premises is a public accommodation as defined by Title III of the ADA and as such is governed by the ADA.

10. On or about October 4, 2019, Plaintiff filed a lawsuit against Defendant seeking to force Defendant to comply with the ADA and applicable regulations thereto. See HOWARD COHAN v. 17TH STREET HOTEL OPERATIONS, LLC, 0:19-CV-62471-DPG (S.D. Fla.).

11. On or about November 27, 2019, Plaintiff's suit was dismissed upon stipulation and notice to the U.S. District Court that the parties had settled.

12. In connection with said dismissal, Plaintiff and Defendant entered into a Settlement Agreement and Release (Exhibit A) on or about October 17, 2019.

13. The Settlement Agreement and Release required Defendant to complete all modifications to the Premises by on or about April 17, 2021.

14. Defendant has failed to complete the required modification(s) to the Premises as required by the ADA and the Settlement Agreement and Release and Defendant has failed to give notice of any reasons or documentation for non-compliance.

15. Plaintiff again personally visited Defendant's Premises on December 9, 2022, (and prior to instituting this action).

16. Plaintiff required the use of fully accessible restrooms and fully accessible paths of travel into and throughout the facility. Plaintiff was denied full and equal access and full and equal enjoyment of the facilities, services, goods, and amenities within the Premises, even though he was a "bona fide patron".

17. Plaintiff, in his individual capacity, will absolutely return to the Premises in the near future and avail himself to the services offered at the Premises when Defendant modifies the Premises or modifies the policies and practices to accommodate individuals who have physical disabilities.

18. Plaintiff is continuously aware of the violations at Defendant's Premises and is aware that it would be a futile gesture to return to the Premises as long as those violations exist, and Plaintiff is not willing to suffer additional discrimination.

19. Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, direct and indirect injury as a result of Defendant's discrimination until Defendant is compelled to comply with the requirements of the ADA.

20. Plaintiff would like to be able to be a patron of the Premises in the near future and be able to enjoy the goods and services that are available to the able-bodied public, but is currently precluded from doing so as a result of Defendant's discriminatory conduct as described herein.

Plaintiff will continue to be precluded from using the Premises until corrective measures are taken at the Premises to eliminate the discrimination against persons with physical disabilities.

21. Plaintiff frequently travels to the Fort Lauderdale/Broward County area. During these trips he visits restaurants, bars, shops, hotels, gas stations, entertainment venues, and any other places of public accommodation in the area.

22. Plaintiff intends return to the area where the Premises is located, as he has on countless occasions previously, and as he will on countless occasions in the future.

23. Completely independent of his personal desire to have access to this place of public accommodation free of illegal barriers to access, Plaintiff also acts as a “tester” for the purpose of discovering, encountering and engaging discrimination against the disabled in public accommodations. When acting as a “tester”, Plaintiff employs a routine practice. Plaintiff personally visits the public accommodation; engages all of the barriers to access, or at least of those that Plaintiff is able to access; tests all of those barriers of access to determine whether and the extent to which they are illegal barriers to access; proceeds with legal action to enjoin such discrimination; and subsequently returns to the Premises in the near future to verify its compliance or non-compliance with the ADA and to otherwise use the public accommodation as members of the able-bodied community are able to do. Independent of other subsequent visits, Plaintiff also intends to visit the Premises regularly to verify its compliance or non-compliance with the ADA, and its maintenance of the accessible features of the Premises. In this instance, Plaintiff, in Plaintiff’s individual capacity and as a “tester”, visited the Premises, encountered barriers to access at the Premises, engaged and tested those barriers, suffered legal harm and legal injury and will continue to suffer such harm and injury as a result of the illegal barriers to access and the violations

of the ADA set forth herein. It is Plaintiff's belief that said violations will not be corrected without Court intervention, and thus Plaintiff will suffer legal harm and injury in the near future.

24. Plaintiff fully intends and will return to this Premises in this tester capacity and will pursue his routine practice of ensuring compliance. Independent of his personal reasons for subsequent visits to this Premises as outlined above, Plaintiff intends to visit the Premises regularly to verify its compliance or non-compliance with the ADA, and its maintenance of the accessible features of Premises.

25. In this instance, Plaintiff, in Plaintiff's individual capacity and as a "tester", visited Premises, encountered barriers to access at Premises, and engaged and tested those barriers, suffered legal harm and legal injury, and will continue to suffer such harm and injury as a result of the illegal barriers to access and the ADA violations set forth herein. It is Plaintiff's belief that said violations will not be corrected without Court intervention, and thus Plaintiff will suffer legal harm and injury in the near future.

26. Plaintiff, in his capacity as a tester, will absolutely return to the Premises when either Defendant enters into an agreement to modify the Premises and/or an agreement to modify the policies and practices to accommodate individuals who have physical disabilities or otherwise advises Plaintiff that the barriers to access and discriminatory policies have been removed. The purpose of said visit will be to confirm said modifications and policy changes have been completed in accordance with the requirements of the ADA.

COUNT I
VIOLATIONS OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

27. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations stated in paragraphs 1 through 26 above as if fully stated herein.

28. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq. Commercial enterprises were provided one and a half (1.5) years from enactment of the statute to implement its requirements. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992, or January 26, 1993 if Defendant has ten (10) or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000.00 or less. *See* 42 U.S.C. §12182; *see also* 28 C.F.R. §36.508(a).

29. Congress found, among other things, that:

- a. some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number shall increase as the population continues to grow older;
- b. historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against disabled individuals continue to be a pervasive social problem, requiring serious attention;
- c. discrimination against disabled individuals persists in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting and access to public services and public facilities;
- d. individuals with disabilities continually suffer forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices, exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and relegation to lesser services, programs, benefits, or other opportunities; and
- e. the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to

pursue those opportunities for which our country is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and nonproductivity.

42 U.S.C. §12101(a)(1)-(3),(5) and (9).

30. Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:

- a. provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
- b. provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and
- c. invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced on a daily basis by people with disabilities.

42 U.S.C. §12101(b)(1)(2) and (4).

31. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(7), 28 CFR §36.104 and the 2010 ADA Standards, Defendant's Premises is a place of public accommodation covered by the ADA by the fact it provides services to the general public and must be in compliance therewith.

32. Defendant has discriminated, and continues to discriminate against Plaintiff and others who are similarly situated by denying access to and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations located at the Premises, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. §12182, and 42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq., and by failing to remove architectural barriers pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

33. Plaintiff has visited the Premises and has been denied full and safe equal access to the facilities, and therefore suffered an injury in fact.

34. Plaintiff would like to return and enjoy the goods and/or services at Premises on a spontaneous, full and equal basis. However, Plaintiff is precluded from doing so by the Defendant's failure and refusal to provide disabled persons with full and equal access to its facilities. Therefore, Plaintiff continues to suffer from discrimination and injury due to the architectural barriers that are in violation of the ADA.

35. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. § 12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General promulgated Federal Regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 36 and its successor the 2010 ADA Standards ADA Accessibility guidelines (hereinafter referred to as "ADAAG"), 28 C.F.R. § 36, under which said Department may obtain civil penalties of up to \$55,000.00 for the first violation and \$110,000.00 for any subsequent violation.

36. Based on a preliminary inspection of the Premises, Defendant is in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et. seq. and the 2010 American Disabilities Act Standards et. seq., and is discriminating against Plaintiff as a result of, inter alia, the following specific violations:

Passenger Drop Off Area

- a. Failure to provide a passenger loading zone with an access aisle marked with striping in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 209, 209.1, 209.4, 503, 503.1, 503.3 and 503.3.3.

Men's Restroom – Floor 1

- b. Failure to provide operable parts that are functional or are in the proper reach ranges as required for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 309, 309.1, 309.3, 309.4 and 308. (missing stall door handle)

- c. Failure to provide a dispenser in an accessible position (back wall or other inaccessible place) so that it can be reached by a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606, 606.1, 308 and 308.2.2. (toilet seat cover dispenser)
- d. Providing grab bars of improper horizontal length or spacing as required along the rear wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604, 604.5, 604.5.1 and 604.5.2.
- e. Failure to provide the proper spacing between a grab bar and an object projecting out of the wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 609, 609.1 and 609.3. (plumbing)
- f. Failure to provide paper towel dispenser at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606, 606.1 and 308.
- g. Providing a gate or door with a continuous opening pressure of greater than 5 lbs. exceeding the limits for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 404, 404.1, 404.2, 404.2.9 and 309.4.
- h. Failure to provide the proper insulation or protection for plumbing or other sharp or abrasive objects under a sink or countertop in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606 and 606.5.
- i. Failure to provide the correct height for a table surface or for a baby changing table, in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 902, 902.1, 902.2, 902.3, and/or § 4.32.4 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

Men's Restroom – General Area – Floor M

- j. Providing a gate or door with a continuous opening pressure of greater than 5 lbs. exceeding the limits for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 404, 404.1, 404.2, 404.2.9 and 309.4. (both entry doors)

- k. Failure to provide mirror(s) located above lavatories or countertops at the proper height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 603 and 603.3.
- l. Providing a swinging door or gate with improper maneuvering clearance(s) due to a wall or some other obstruction in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 404, 404.1, 404.2, 404.2.4 and 404.2.4.1. (hand dryer)

Men's Restroom – Accessible Stall – Floor M

- m. Providing grab bars of improper horizontal length or spacing as required along the rear and side wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604, 604.5, 604.5.1 and 604.5.2.
- n. Failure to provide the proper spacing between a grab bar and an object projecting out of the wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 609, 609.1 and 609.3. (toilet seat cover dispenser)
- o. Failure to provide the water closet in the proper position relative to the side wall or partition in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604 and 604.2.
- p. Failure to provide operable parts that are functional or are in the proper reach ranges as required for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 309, 309.1, 309.3, 309.4 and 308. (missing stall door handle)
- q. Failure to provide toilet cover dispenser at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606, 606.1 and 308.
- r. Failure to provide toilet paper dispensers in the proper position in front of the water closet or at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604, 604.7 and 309.4.

- s. Failure to provide the proper insulation or protection for plumbing or other sharp or abrasive objects under a sink or countertop in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606 and 606.5.

Men's Restroom – General – Near Ballrooms – Floor 1

- t. Providing a gate or door with a continuous opening pressure of greater than 5 lbs. exceeding the limits for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 404, 404.1, 404.2, 404.2.9 and 309.4.
- u. Providing a swinging door or gate with improper maneuvering clearance(s) due to a wall or some other obstruction in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 404, 404.1, 404.2, 404.2.4 and 404.2.4.1. (urinal)

Men's Restroom – Ambulatory Stall – Near Ballrooms – Floor 1

- v. Failure to provide sufficient clear floor space around a water closet without any obstructing elements in this space in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 4.22.3, 603, 603.2.3, 604, 604.3 and 604.3.1.
- w. Failure to provide the water closet seat at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604 and 604.4.
- x. Failure to provide an additional accessible toilet compartment complying with 604.8.2 when there are 6 or more water closets or urinals in any combination in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 213, 213.3 and 213.3.1.

Men's Restroom – Accessible Stall – Near Ballrooms – Floor 1

- y. Providing grab bars of improper horizontal length or spacing as required along the rear o wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604, 604.5, 604.5.1 and 604.5.2.

- z. Failure to provide the proper spacing between a grab bar and an object projecting out of the wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 609, 609.1 and 609.3. (toilet seat cover dispenser)
 - aa. Failure to provide a coat hook within the proper reach ranges for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 603, 603.4 and 308.
 - bb. Failure to provide the proper insulation or protection for plumbing or other sharp or abrasive objects under a sink or countertop in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606 and 606.5.
 - cc. Failure to provide operable parts that are functional or are in the proper reach ranges as required for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 309, 309.1, 309.3, 309.4 and 308. (missing stall door handle)
 - dd. Failure to provide the proper insulation or protection for plumbing or other sharp or abrasive objects under a sink or countertop in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606 and 606.5.
37. To the best of Plaintiff's belief and knowledge, Defendant has failed to eliminate the specific violations set forth in paragraph 36 herein.
38. Although Defendant is charged with having knowledge of the violations, Defendant may not have actual knowledge of said violations until this Complaint makes Defendant aware of same.
39. To date, the readily achievable barriers and violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA.

40. As the owner, lessor, lessee or operator of the Premises, Defendant is required to comply with the ADA. To the extent the Premises, or portions thereof, existed and were occupied prior to January 26, 1992, the owner, lessor, lessee or operator has been under a continuing obligation to remove architectural barriers at the Premises where removal was readily achievable, as required by 28 C.F.R. §36.402.

41. To the extent the Premises, or portions thereof, were constructed for occupancy after January 26, 1993 the owner, lessor, lessee or operator of the Premises was under an obligation to design and construct such Premises such that it is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, as required by 28 C.F.R. §36.401.

42. Plaintiff has retained undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have his reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses paid by Defendant, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

43. All of the above violations are readily achievable to modify in order to bring Premises or the Facility/Property into compliance with the ADA.

44. In instance(s) where the 2010 ADAAG standard does not apply, the 1991 ADAAG standard applies and all of the violations listed in paragraph 32 herein can be applied to the 1991 ADAAG standards.

45. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff's injunctive relief, including an order to alter the Subject Facility to make it readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA and closing the Subject Facility until the requisite modifications are completed.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant and requests the following injunctive and declaratory relief:

1. This Court declare that the Premises owned, operated and/or controlled by Defendant is in violation of the ADA;
2. This Court enter an Order requiring Defendant to alter the Premises and/or its facilities to make them accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA;
3. This Court enter an Order directing Defendant to evaluate and neutralize its policies, practices and procedures toward persons with disabilities, for such reasonable time so as to allow Defendant to undertake and complete corrective procedures to the Premises;
4. This Court award reasonable attorneys' fees, all costs (including, but not limited to the court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit to Plaintiff; and
5. This Court award such other and further relief as it may deem necessary, just and proper.

COUNT II
BREACH OF CONTRACT

46. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations stated in paragraphs 1 through 26 above as if fully stated herein.

47. On or about October 17, 2019, Plaintiff and Defendant entered into a Settlement Agreement and Release. (Exhibit A). Through this Settlement Agreement, Defendant agreed to make modifications to Defendant's Premises as outlined in the agreement. The Settlement Agreement and Release required Defendant to complete all modifications to the Premises by on or about April 17, 2021.

48. Plaintiff has performed all conditions precedent to be performed by him under the Settlement Agreement.

49. Since April 17, 2021, Defendant has failed to complete the modifications promised in the Settlement Agreement. Specifically, Defendant has failed to perform the following agreed upon modifications pursuant to the Settlement Agreement:

Passenger Drop-Off Area

- a. Failing to provide a passenger loading zone with an access aisle marked with striping in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 209, 209.1, 209.4, 503, 503.1, 503.3 and 503.3.3 and/or §§4.6, 4.6.1, 4.6.3 and 4.6.6 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

Men's Restroom on Floor 1

- b. Failing to provide operable parts that are functional or are in the proper reach ranges as required for a person with a disability (missing stall handle) in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 309, 309.1, 309.3, 309.4 and/or §§4.27, 4.27.3 and 4.27.4 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- c. Failing to provide a dispenser in an accessible position (back wall or other inaccessible place) so that it can be reached by a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606, 606.1, 308 and 308.2.2 and or §§4.16.6, 4.22.7, 4.27 and 4.27.3 of the 1991 ADA Standards
- d. Providing grab bars of improper horizontal length or spacing as required along the rear wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604, 604.5, 604.5.1, 604.5.2, 609, and 609.4 and/or §§4.26 and 4.26.2 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- e. Failing to provide the proper spacing between a grab bar and an object projecting out of the wall (the toilet plumbing) in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604, 604.5,

604.5.1, 604.5.2, 609, 609.3 and 609.4 and/or §§6.4, 4.26, and 4.26.2 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

- f. Failing to provide paper towel dispenser at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606, 606.1 and 308 and/or §§4.16.6, 4.27, 4.27.3, 4.22.7 and 4.23.7 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- g. Providing a gate or door with a continuous opening pressure of greater than 5 lbs. exceeding the limits for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 404, 404.1, 404.2, 404.2.9 and 309.4 and/or §4.13.11 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

General Area of the Men's Restroom on Floor M

- h. Providing a gate or door with a continuous opening pressure of greater than 5 lbs. exceeding the limits for a person with a disability (BOTH entry doors) in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 404, 404.1, 404.2, 404.2.9 and 309.4 and/or §4.13.11 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- i. Failing to provide mirror(s) located above lavatories or countertops at the proper height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 603 and 603.3 and/or §§4.19 and 4.19.6 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

Accessible Stall of the Men's Restroom on Floor M

- j. Providing grab bars of improper horizontal length or spacing as required along the rear or side wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604, 604.5, 604.5.1, 604.5.2, 609, and 609.4 and/or §§4.26 and 4.26.2 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- k. Failing to provide the proper spacing between a grab bar and an object projecting out of the wall (the toilet seat cover dispenser) in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§

604, 604.5, 604.5.1, 6.04.5.2, 609, 609.3 and 609.4 and/or §§4.16.4, 4.26 and 4.26.2 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

- l. Failing to provide the water closet in the proper position relative to the side wall or partition in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604 and 604.2 and/or §§4.16, 4.17.2 and 4.17.3 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- m. Failing to provide operable parts that are functional or are in the proper reach ranges as required for a person with a disability (missing stall handle) in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 309, 309.1, 309.3, 309.4 and/or §§4.27, 4.27.3 and 4.27.4 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- n. Failing to provide toilet cover dispenser at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606, 606.1 and 308 and/or §§4.16.6, 4.22.7, 4.23.7, 4.27, and 4.27.3 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- o. Failing to provide toilet paper dispensers in the proper position in front of the water closet or at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604, 604.7 and 309.4 and/or §4.16.6 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- p. Failing to provide the proper insulation or protection for plumbing or other sharp or abrasive objects under a sink or countertop in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606 and 606.5 and/or §4.24.6 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

General Area of the Men's Restroom

- q. Providing a gate or door with a continuous opening pressure of greater than 5 lbs. exceeding the limits for a person with a disability (BOTH entry doors) in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 404, 404.1, 404.2, 404.2.9 and 309.4 and/or §4.13.11 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

- r. Providing a swinging door or gate with improper maneuvering clearance(s) due to a wall or some other obstruction that does not comply with the standards set forth in 2010 ADAAG §§ 404, 404.1, 404.2, 404.2.3, 404.2.4 and 404.2.4.1 and/or §§4.13, 4.13.3 and 4.13.6 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

Ambulatory Stall of the Men's Restroom on Floor 1 near Ballrooms

- s. Failing to provide sufficient clear floor space around a water closet without any obstructing elements in this space in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§603, 603.2, 603.2.3, 604, 604.3 and 604.3.1 and/or §§4.16, 4.16.2, 4.22 and 4.22.3 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- t. Failing to provide the water closet seat at the correct height above the finished floor in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604 and 604.4 and/or §§4.16 and 4.16.3 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- u. Failing to provide an additional accessible toilet compartment complying with 2010 ADAAG §604.8.2 when there are six (6) or more water closets or urinals in any combination in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 213, 213.3 and 213.3.1 and or §§4.22..

Accessible Stall of the Men's Restroom on Floor 1 near Ballrooms

- v. Providing grab bars of improper horizontal length or spacing as required along the rear or side wall in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 604, 604.5, 604.5.1, 604.5.2, 609, 609.4 and/or §§4.26 and 4.26.2 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- w. Failing to provide the proper spacing between a grab bar and an object projecting out of the wall (the toilet seat cover dispenser) in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§

604, 604.5, 6.4.5.1, 6.4.5.2 609, 609.3 and 609.4 and/or §§4.16.4, 4.26, and 4.26.2 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

- x. Failing to provide a coat hook within the proper reach ranges for a person with a disability in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 603, 603.4 and 308 and/or §§4.25.3, 4.2.5, and 4.1.3 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- y. Failing to provide the proper insulation or protection for plumbing or other sharp or abrasive objects under a sink or countertop in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 606 and 606.5 and/or §4.24.6 of the 1991 ADA Standards.
- z. Failing to provide operable parts that are functional or are in the proper reach ranges as required for a person with a disability (missing stall handle) in violation of 2010 ADAAG §§ 309, 309.1, 309.3, and 309.4 and/or §§4.27, 4.27.3, and 4.27.4 of the 1991 ADA Standards.

50. Plaintiff has been damaged by the Defendant's breach of the Settlement Agreement. Specifically, Plaintiff has had to retain the services of the undersigned attorney to pursue this action for breach of contract.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant and requests the following injunctive and declaratory relief:

1. That this Court declares that Defendant has failed to comply with the Settlement Agreement and Release;
2. That this Court enter an Order requiring Defendant to alter its facilities to make them accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA;

3. That this Court award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to the court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit to the Plaintiff and as provided in the Settlement Agreement and Release; and,
4. That this Court award such other and further relief as it may deem necessary, just and proper.

Dated: February 17, 2023

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